

The Woman's Page of The Times-Dispatch

ENTHUSIASM.

The last Thursday in May was Memorial Day, and with the celebration came the annual parade of the old veterans, all the militia that could be mustered in town, the Governor of Virginia and his very charming and lovely wife, and carriage after carriage of prominent women of the city. It was a very inspiring sight. The streets were lined with people, and the houses, most of them, were hung with flags and bright colored bunting. The porches all up and down the line of march were filled with gay parties of people to witness the parade. In fact, it was exactly the same thing that Harrison has given in "Queen," one of the best drawn pictures in his book, and the great Confederate reunion that actually took place here some several years ago.

Now the big reunion is by no means so long ago that you cannot remember how the crowd that thronged Franklin Street from one end to the other cheered and cheered and shouted with sheer happiness and pleasure over the distinguished men that had defended their Southern. It was an occasion long to live in memory. You will not forget that you were present, and that you cheered loudly yourself with a warm happiness around your heart for your own land and your own people. Memorial Day the parade was not quite so long, nor with quite so many guests from a distance in the city to attend the celebration, but it warmed your heart in just the same manner, and there was only the faintest possible sound of clapping of hands. Why do you suppose that was? I have heard so many strangers remark on the lack of demonstration of Richmond people at a parade on just such occasions.

Once, when there were numbers of visiting militia in town to escort the President of these United States in his progress through the city, the members of those companies were rather chagrined over the fact that there was so little enthusiasm shown. They were fresh from Washington where they had attended the inaugural of the President, and the cheers and applause that had followed them from one end of Pennsylvania Avenue to the other were just in their ears, and they could not understand the lack of it in Virginia.

I cannot understand it, either. To me the parade on May 30 was unusually worthy of applause. The line of gray-coated veterans is getting painfully thin, and those marching in it more marked by the tide of passing years, and the heart within you yearns with affection and pride over the once "boys of '61." Does it ever enter your thoughts, you that stand there silent as they passed, that they went into the terrible struggle of the late War between the States with hearts and bodies as young as yours? Some of them were younger, and they fought for the land that you live in and now they are old and life is a weary waiting for those that have passed before.

Prominent women that give tireless energy and much of their time to the development of organizations that mean a great deal to Richmond and the State passed in their carriages. Occasionally some one waved or bowed, but there was no applause. The big military companies of Richmond that rank so high with other cities also passed with scarcely a faint murmur or note of approval. Not that we did not approve—my goodness, no! Loudly would we have complained in more ways than one, had the sight been an unpleasant one. As some one said of a horrid old man that would not be kind and loving even to his friends and relatives: "What on earth are you saving it for—to be buried in?"

One of the most interesting sights of the parade was the sight of the recently organized Boy Scouts of America. They marched the long way to the parade, with their faces shining with a boy's happiness and pleasure at the part they were taking in the celebration of Memorial Day. Their souls were filled with the awe of things and they marched along with a veteran wearing that would have done credit to older military organizations. Besides them came the St. Benedictine boys from the new military school near town. All boys, young boys, I think it was a wonderful sight and you wanted to throw up your hat and your neighbors' hat and the last of the man you did not know and shout with the pure joy and pride that it all belonged to you, but you didn't.

Where are our feelings and what are our thoughts that we let the Governor of the State, the defenders of our soil and the defenders of our men of our homes pass in review and we idly fan on a comfortable piazza and carelessly wave a handkerchief now and then? What is your blood and of whom are you sprung that you stand in this wooden silence at such a time?

BRENT WITT.

Fish in June.

May and June are among the best months of the year for fish. Not only trout, but mackerel, both the ordinary variety and the Spanish bluefish, weakfish, white bait and many of the smaller varieties come to make a change in the menus of the winter.

Shad is the most popular, which are set out in many of the large restaurants and dining rooms now show many kinds of fish, cold, jellied and prepared, as a salad. Huge cold salmon are popular and disappear quickly.

Luncheon has come to be the great business making. It is said that more deals are arranged at the luncheon table than in the office, and as this requires cool heads and clear thinking the lighter foods meet favor in place of the meats which used to be chosen dishes at this meal. So fish is getting more popular at luncheon.

The liking for cold fish in its various forms is also in part a growth of the tendency to dieting which is evinced by many men as well as women. There are a great many kinds of fish that have fattening qualities.

Trout is, in the opinion of some, at its best when served as one of the fashionable places is a vinaigrette. It is carefully boiled and the bones removed, then arranged on a cold platter garnished with small pickles, beets, cucumbers and red peppers of the small variety, the vinaigrette sauce being poured over it. It is delicious as a springtime luncheon dish with a salad of grape fruit and romaine.

Shad is good when fried and served with lemon, while the shad itself reaches its highest perfection when baked on a pine plank. Fresh mackerel and sea bass lend themselves to broiling with better results than any other way of cooking, while frying is most suitable for fluted sole, halibut and the dried fish. Smoked fish is best fried, and some prefer trout also fried in the old fashioned camp style with salt pork.



AFTERNOON AND EVENING GOWNS IN TAFFETA, FAILLE AND CHARMEUSE.

L'Art de la Mode.

Some Ways of the World

A woman who makes frequent trips to Washington and Boston has learned that she can do it with much less fatigue when she avoids what are known as the "best trains." "I find," she said to a friend who has been complaining of the weariness of these trips, "that after the rush hours on the lines that run to the big cities there are two express trains, at least between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon which, while they may not get you to your destination in time to keep a dinner engagement, will give you a delightful trip on a practically empty train. You arrive in the cool of the evening after having had a good dinner and are much less fatigued than if you had had to chatter all the time to the acquaintances you would surely have met on the 'best trains.'"

A clever woman who lately met with financial reverses has embarked upon what appears to be an entirely new line of business. She announces that she will rent herself and her exquisite table appointments to inexperienced hostesses for afternoon teas, dinners and luncheons. She will be present as a guest and make herself as entertaining as possible, and previously she will suggest the menu and attend to the floral decorations. Such a scheme should succeed admirably and probably will, for there is many a nervous woman with barrels of money, as the saying goes, who would entertain lavishly if she could get such an aid as this, with her lovely old silver thrown in. The impoverished matron is sure she could assure two women gaily of a social success, or even three if the luncheon at which she assists were not so late and long that she could not have her paraphernalia transferred to an afternoon tea in the same day. As she purposes to ask \$50 for each "assistance," she expects to be able to keep an automobile for use in her business.

Within the last four years more than one socially prominent woman has given over the gayeties of life in a measure and gone into real estate, and every one of them has made good. For some reason or other a woman is more sympathetic, if such a word can be used in conjunction with a business, in dealing with lands and houses than a man, is or wants to be a home maker, and so sees possibilities that would escape the eyes of a man in all that is given into her charge to sell or rent. These she can point out and

enthusias upon to the prospective buyer, and he sees that there is more than mere talk in the hints given about the development of the formerly unfurnished house into a pretty and comfortable home.

One young woman attributes her success as a land agent to the fact that she personally inspects each piece of property intrusted to her, walking over every path and field, so that she will know which way to approach it to give the best impression. One owner went over his place with her on her second trip of inspection and was surprised when she suggested that they enter by a gate in a back field. Afterward he said he had never before realized how beautiful the place was. It was sold soon after to a man who had been brought in by the back gate, and he built a new house to get the view he had caught from there and which the first owner had never considered.

A cock's quill made of black velvet over wires is a new touch in millinery. It has been strikingly used on a dead white Milan walking hat which has a high crown and a dished-up visor brim faced with black velvet.

With peroxide of hydrogen one can easily remove mud splatters from a white linen or other white fabric frock without marring any part of the garment. If possible, when the mud first splashes on the dress remove all the places. After what remains has become perfectly dry brush off all that will come off with a soft bristle brush. Then spread the fabric over a bath towel and apply the peroxide, using a dropper so as to touch the exact spot. Also, rub the place with a clean cotton rag dipped in peroxide, alternating the drops and the rubbing until the stain disappears. When dry lay a damp cloth over the places and press with a hot iron.

A Visiting Gown. Quite the prettiest gown displayed at a recent "show of smart frocks" was a blending of violet colorings. The underdress, made as a separate princess robe, was of palest Parma violet brocade. Two rows of amethyst and jet buttons were used to fasten the front. The redingote overdress, fashioned of deepest amethyst chiffon, fell in graceful folds over the lighter tone. A toque swathed with Parma violet lined with the deeper amethyst, completed this fetching costume.

Little Dutch Princess

Recently the Princess Juliana, heiress to the Dutch throne, attained the age of three, and her birthday was the occasion of many festivities throughout Holland.

The Queen of Holland lives the greater part of the year at her country seat of the Loo, near Apeldoorn, in Gelderland. There the princess spends the whole day in the royal park, where she has her little baby house, her poultry yard with the fowls she feeds with her own hands, her dog, two ponies and a deer.

Every day at the Loo as well as at The Hague some children are invited to play with her in order to mitigate as much as possible the double loneliness of her position as a future queen and as an only child.

The Queen likes to invite various children by turns, so that the princess may learn at an early age to be friendly to all sorts of people and not to show too great a preference for a chosen few. These little three-year-olds are quite free in their games, and often treat their royal hostess with scant respect.

One of them, proud of her dainty patent leather shoes, said to the princess: "I think my shoes much prettier than yours." Whereupon little Juliana looked ruefully at her strong laced up boots, saying: "And yet these are my very best."

A few days before the court left The Hague the princess was taken for a walk in the Scheveningen woods. It had rained during the night, and for the first time it dawned upon her young mind how delightful it is to walk in the puddles, and especially to stamp one's foot in them till the drops fly about.

This performance was witnessed by some admiring juvenile subjects, whose parents will no longer be able to admonish them with the saying so common in Dutch nurseries: "Juliana never does this" or "Juliana always does that." Their paragon has proved to be only human after all.

During an audience which the Prime Minister, Mr. Heenkenskerk, had with the Queen a few days ago the princess was sent for. When the nurse came to take her out for a drive the Queen said: "Now say 'Good-by, Your Excellency!'"

She could not be made to repeat those words, but as soon as the footman had opened the door so that her retreat was safe, she cried out: "Good-by, curly head!" which allusion to Mr. Heenkenskerk's flowing mane was much appreciated by those present.—London Daily Mail.

Proper Care of Clothes During Summer Months

If one wishes clothes to look well while they last, and also to last their full length of time, there are two things to be done; namely, have a care when packing away in boxes and trunks for the summer, and when packing a trunk for a long or short journey.

If any moth eggs remain in clothes, nothing will prevent their hatching out. Even the much praised cedar chest cannot prevent if the clothes go into it with one egg firmly imbedded therein. There are cedar bags to hang garments in, previously putting them on a clothes support, and sheets of cedar paper with which to line the drawers and boxes, provided that you do not wish to get a cedar chest.

A close wooden box or steamer trunk could be lined with cedar paper. If camphor is used, first cover the clothes with newspapers, as camphor is apt to leave a stain, and printer's ink is excellent to drive moths away. Many things have been safe for years after sealing them hermetically in double newspaper bags.

First brush the garment with a stiff whisk broom, and if there are any stains remove at once with benzine or warm water and soap, using a piece of goods if possible to do the rubbing with. Ammonia and water will remove the spots from black woolen goods. Grease attracts moths. Brush in the sun if possible, turn pockets inside out, air, and finally fold smoothly, if to be folded, or hang on clothes hooks in proof bags, tie and hang up.

Various moth balls are very offensive to some people. Keep in mind the fact that if any moth eggs are left on a garment all the precautions known will not keep moths away. Fill the sleeves of a waist or coat with soft paper well crumpled up, velvet, beaver and felt hats should be with tissue paper before wrapping each one in a piece of flannel. Feathers should be ripped from a hat, tied together, and wrapped in newspaper with camphor.

Furs should be beaten, aired and kept in the sun all day, then hung in a cedar bag so as not to mat the articles. They may be sprinkled with gasoline, or camphor tied up, with them. Short rods are put in musbogs so that they will retain their shape. Above all, take them out for a sunning occasionally.

Every woman cannot have a wardrobe trunk, bonnet trunk, etc. But if wishing to have decent hats she will use a small hat trunk, as it is impossible with the present shapes to pack a hat with clothes. The cushions and long hat pins hold the hats firmly, and voila can be laid between them on the floor of the trunk.

Fold underwear compactly at the bottom of your other trunk, fill up the corners with shoes wrapped separately in soft paper and then tied in pairs. Kimono, necktie and separate skirts may go next, folded smoothly, and when a skirt has to be folded over do it near the belt and place a roll of tissue paper at the fold. Every little hole or soft place fill in with stockings, etc., so as to keep the articles packed perfectly tight. If they cannot move, they are less apt to wrinkle or break.

Any bottle carried should have a rag tied over the cork, and the bottle wrapped in a towel, underfoot, etc., and then do not put it next to the trunk sides, but toward the middle. When this part of the trunk is packed, cover with a sachet of cheesecloth the size of the trunk.

Devote the next tray to waists and coats, and use tissue paper for stuffing the sleeves and shoulders lightly. In the top of the trunk arrange, in many odds and ends of the toilet, serving a clean waist that can be easily reached. Keep in mind that raising up or lifting out trays to find neckwear, nightgown, waist, handkerchiefs, towel, writing pad, and such things, when tired this no fun, so try to have what may be needed in a hurry on top.

When the trunk is locked and strapped, and stood on end, there should be no perceptible movement inside if the packing has been thoroughly done. Besides the initial packing on the end of the trunk tie a tag on the handle of that end. When picking out your property among many others a tag will catch the eye quickly.

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Children's Hats

The little mushroom shapes are still good. No one ever denied the becomingness of the round, close little bonnets over curls and framing little faces, and it is pleasing to note that fashion is continuing the style.

Little straw bonnets are being trimmed with wreaths, cabochons and bunches of flowers. Frequently a double frill of printed batiste is placed around the crown or under the brim. Cretonne, cut out and applied over linen shapes, the flounces connected by stems of green silk cord or soutache braid, gives a childish simplicity and colorful decoration to a bonnet that takes us back to Kate Greenaway's children. Surely any woman can make one of these for her little daughter.

The simple cordaroes and ornaments of straw, beads, feathers and braid that are used on one side of bell-shaped hats will be used extensively this season.

These can be fashioned out of odds and ends from the scrapbag and placed on shapes that will suit any little girl.

Lingerie hats are of two types: the large hat, resembling in a full frill of lace or embroidery, and the little mob-cap that suggests the theatre cap of last winter.

Tiny rosebuds, daisies, forget-me-nots or large, single roses decorate these lingerie shapes. Frills of valence, fine embroidery or soft ribbon soften the underbrims. These must be perfectly clean, for what is more deplorable than soiled lace?

The field flower hat is always associated with childhood. Daisies, forget-me-nots, wheat, poppies and cornflowers, with green grasses, form wreaths on leghorns or straw-colored shells that shade the little faces.

Ribbon-trimmed hats, with pert bows or plain scarfs and buckles, are good and easily made by mothers.

Surely the little girl can do an appropriate, inexpensive hat this season.

The Right Way to Iron. While a knowledge of conditions adds greatly in ironing, as in other operations, experience and skill are necessary to accomplish good results.

Ease of ironing and the quality of the product depend upon the skill of the operator, upon the care which has been used in starching, drying, sparkling and folding the clothes to be ironed, and upon the kind and condition of the iron.

If garments have been poorly and carelessly starched the work of ironing is greatly increased. Starchy lumps cook out the iron and will damage the smoothness even when immediately removed.

Clothes should be dampened some hours before being ironed, as this distributes the moisture evenly and does away with the necessity of using a superfluity of water. This is best done at night, but only as many articles should be sprinkled as can be ironed next day, for damp fabrics will mildew if left wet a very long time, especially in hot weather. Very often trouble in ironing starched pieces is due to overwetting. The starched part is soaked and made limp and sticky. A clean white cloth, kept for the purpose, is the best thing to use for sprinkling clothes. Large pieces should be sprinkled and folded separately. Small pieces may be sprinkled and laid together before folding. Fold and roll smoothly. The rolls of dampened pieces should be packed closely in a basket lined with a clean cloth and covered with a clean cloth. Table and other linen should be made very damp, but not wet. If table linen is sprinkled with a mixture of one part alcohol and four parts water the result after drying will be a slight stiffness resembling that of new linen. If linen is too dry, it cannot be made smooth and free from wrinkles. If it is too wet, the process is laborious.

From first that part of a garment which will be least marked by further handling or in which a little wrinkling will not seriously interfere with good results. If a garment is trimmed, iron faces and embroideries first, as these dry out quickly because of their porous nature. Leave as much of a garment folded as possible to keep it moist. Sometimes it may be convenient to lay a piece of dampened cheesecloth over any unfinished part to keep it moist.

The following is the order in which to iron various pieces: Nightdresses—Embroidery, sleeves, yoke, body. Drawers—Trimming, neck, body, band. Skirts—Ruffle, hem, body. Shirts—Collar, cuffs, sleeves, yoke, back, front. Silk waists—While still damp and on wrong side, which prevents shrinkage. Iron a net blouse while it is quite damp, with a moderate iron. This will cause the net to become slightly stiff. Fine lace and tulle should be ironed only on the same way, and will look like new after the process. If you do not iron lace, stretch and pin it out on a hard surface, pull out at each point, and catch it down with a pin or else stretch it over a bottle.

Iron embroideries with the right side down on flannel or a Turkish towel. Cover with a damp cloth and press with a moderate iron. The back of a waist may be ironed the same way with a hot iron laid down.

Iron damasks by laying dampened cheesecloth over them. Iron colored garments on wrong side with moderate iron. This prevents fading.

Newest Gloves. A recent assignment of goods from Paris contained a variety of smart gloves.

White glove kid, reaching halfway between the elbow and wrist, had a turnback cuff or colored kid. Old-blue, navy, brown, dark green and violet were the colors most favored.

Long gloves of kid and suede are elaborately embroidered and sometimes set with jewels.

Gloves of light tan, champagne and brown will be fashionable for street wear.

Cooking School. The June Woman's Home Companion contains an article on Fannie Merritt Farmer, who for the past thirty years has been a famous teacher of cookery.

Miss Farmer has lately established a summer school at her home in Connecticut with this part of her work the author of the article writes:

"This is an interesting development, for many of the students attending the summer courses in July and August are graduates in science from colleges in different parts of the country. Teachers, matrons in institutions, and nurses from hospital training schools, who come to Miss Farmer for post-graduate courses, both theoretical and severely practical. There are lectures in dietetics, the feeding of infants and children, invalid cookery, and the management of kitchen and commissariat institutions, together with actual practice in buying at the large city markets and cold-storage plants. Some classes are taken to visit and study the kitchens of the floating hospital and other institutions. There is also a waitresses' and housemaids' course in advanced cookery."